IT IS NOT KNOWN, BUT SOON WILL BE. IT IS NOT ANOWN, BUT SUON WILL BE.
LYON'S KATHAIRON, at first simply intended by the inventor for his own use, in practice, has so widened in reputation and character that the present preprietor is now induced to offer it to the public. Those troubled with dandruff, servous headache, and a disposition in the hair to turn gray and fall off, will find full relief in the Kathairon; while as a toilet article its effect upon the hair it fruly pleasing. Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all the principal Bruggests, Perfumers, Music and Furniture Stores in New-York, Brocklyn, &c. Wholesale Agency Me. 16! Broudway, up stairs. adway, up stairs.

What is truth," said jesting Pi that on a certain occasion. Truth is always felt, and so is hat, and consequently the true hats are only to be found in one spot, and that is at the store of Knox. There may be other places in a large city like this, where hats are sold, as well as the verdas cityrase who buy in those places; but neople who are in consension of semmon sense, as well as four hundred copy over cents or their equivalent, should avoid experiments in the hat trade, and go to a store where they are sure to be an about the desired when the state of the sta

GENIN'S LADIES' AND JUVENILE BAZAAR

CASH JOBBING STORE .- TO THE ATTEN-

nager. hits Goods Department, Henry K. O'Kosfe, Purchaser Manager. et and Oil Cloth Department, W. P. Barry, Pur

Carpet and Oil Cleth Department, W. P. Barry, Purtanear and Manager.
Waolen Department and all Goods suited for Men's
ear and the Trimmings therefor, Dexter Tiffany, Purtaneer and Manager,
Yankee Notion Department, a separate and distinct
ook, as complete as any establishment exclusively in the
se, John S. Shelley Purohaser and Manager.
Print and Gingham Department, R. G. Moulton, Purtaneer, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Domestic Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purtaneer, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Washer of Driess Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purhoner's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purhoner, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.
Out Goods are offered at MET CASH PRICES, undeviating
dumform.

d uniform.

Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of ur professions and inquire for Mr. Plimpton, who will ake them acquainted with the head of each Department. Our Ready-Made Clothing Department is managed examinely by William Gardner; the gurments are manatured and got up by him, and are proverbial for their rie and changes.

and cheapness.
are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit on Ready.
a Clothing. Tweedy, Mourten & Plintron,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 47 Breadway. Straw Goods, wholesale and retail Bowery He keeps a large assortment of Straw Goods of the choicest kinds and of the most approved shapes for laties and children's wear, with French Trimmings, Braids, and eresthing in the above line that is desirable. Call and see for gousselves.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED .- White TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED.—White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. A complete and entirely new stock, comprising every quality and description of the above goods, just received and for sale by the piece or dezes, as prices, for cush. Most of these articles are generally sold for large profits, which, together with the great advantages of the Cash System, will easile me to offer them: much below the usual prices. Those who would rather pay Cash than fifteen or twenty per cast, for six months' credit, are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 86 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office, late of the firm Myers, Suydam & Co.

TAR ART OF CUTTING PANTALOOMS. -EV TAR ART OF CUTTING PANTALOOMS.—Every gentleman appreciates the lunury of a pair of elegantly ditting pantalooms, graceful sed easy, without a twist or a wrighte. The tailoring establishment of W. T. JERNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, has been for many years celebrated in this department of the business, as well as for the perfect fit and style of their Vests. Costs, Sacks, Over-coaks, and other garments. They employ artists in the pantaloon department not to be excelled either in this country or abread. It is supposed by many, that to cut a cost well is the epits wifter of the art of tailoring. This is a mistake, it requires at least eyast tasts, shill and experience, to turn out unexceptionable pantaloons. The firm has received from Europe a rich and extensive stock of Spring Camimeres, comprising all the newest patterns, many of which are entirely unique and singularly beautified. All who desire the mest fashionable ready made clothing procurable in the city, or sults made to measure by the best artists, are invited to call on W. T. JERNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

CRAPS SRAWLS AND SPRING SILKS .-175,006 worth plain and embroidered Crape Shawle, and ich spring Silks, just opened, at G. M. Bodikk's, Ro. 237 frand-st, sorner of Orekard; also, 50 cancer spleaded pring Dress Goods, for ladice wear. Ladies will do well serves Mr. B. a call before nurshappe alsowhere.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH OR CRIDIT—This department of our business is under the direction and management of William Gardener, who has had long experience, and is practical and tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention of dealers to the style of this stock particularly.

Light Profits is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the popular one. We are prepared to grant liberal terms of credit in this department.

We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.

TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Breadway.

ANSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THI INDUSTRY OF ALL MATIONS.—Capital \$300,000, with lisery to increase it to \$100,000.

This Institution being organized under a Charter granted by the Legislature of the State of New-York, the Company is now ready to receive Subscriptions to the Steck.—The Books will be opened at the Office of Mesers. Dur. CAN, SHRIMMAN & Co., of No. 48 williams.t., Bankers to this Company, from and after Friday, the second day of April, 1858.

Ten per cent, on the amount of subscriptions in he and the line of subscriptions. ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE

April, 1854.

Ten per cent, on the amount of subscriptions to be paid at the time of subscribing. No subscription to exceed Five Themsand Dollars. THEODORE SERGWICK, President. WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

Mortimer Livingston, August Belmont, Aifred Pell,
Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Elbert J. Anderson, Johnston Livingston, John E. Develin, Charles A. Stetnes, Philip Burrowee, Henry C. Murphy.

Rdmund Hurry, Superintending Architect.

We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large sale of 89 building hots, beautifully situated for building purposes en 10th, 11th and 11th ste, and on 11th av., near the Bleemingdale road, all tying in nearly one body, to be sold at auction by APTHONY J. BLEECKER, THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanta Exchange. These lots are all in the vicinity of good improvements, and near the Hudson River Enlirod; the ground is level and free from reck. Title indisputable and terms liberal. Maps can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad st.

The Bosom of a Shirt that seems to call down the chest in waves, with here and there a perpen-ciouler or oblique furrow, to vary the monotony, is an abomination. To avoid it, all that is necessary is, to order your shirts where a mathematical system insures a capital sit, and the needlework and style are unequaled, viz., at GREEN'S, I Astor House.

RICHEST PAPER HANGINGS IN THE CITY —Solomon & Harr, No 243 Broadway, have now in store a full association of French papers and borders, all of new patterns and of the richest and most spiendid designs, which they offer for sale at prices lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in the city. The importation of curtain materials and furniture coverings, consists also of every acticle in their line, and which they offer wholesale and retail, at prices defring competition.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AGAIN .- Patent postry and patent tapestry three ply Carpets, precise is same as were exhibited at the World's Fair, elegatence and seroll figures of magnificant new styles. at R Bowery, HIBAM ANDERSON's, the original depot for the artiful Carpets. N. B.—Beware of initiations.

CARPETINGS, &c. — SMITH & LOURSBERT, c. 4d Fourist, have now in store a complete and devable assortment of SPRING STYLES, which they are of string at the following very reduced prices:

foring at the following very reduced prices:

Per yard.

Velvet Curpets...Its. to its. Tapestry Ingrains...b. to 7s
Tapestry do.... 7s. to its. Extra fine do.....fs. to fs
Enussels do.... 7s. to its. Extra fine do....fs. to fs
Enussels do.... 7s. to its. Extra fine do....fs. to fs
Enussels do.... 7s. to its. Extra fine do....fs. to fs
Also Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 foot wide, and a choice neotinest of all other goods connected with the trade, from
20 to 20 per cent. less than last year's prices.

CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE .- Now is the time; if you was to make a saving of 15 per cent., call Ro. 10 Canalest, E. A. PETERSON & Co., and there you'll find good (all wool) Carpet at Sc., Sc 6d., is not on as superfine, Sc., Sc 6d da., per yard; Three Ply, 7a, 7s, 6d as per yard; Tapestry Brossels, is to Sc. Also a large as per Sid; Tapestry Brossels, is to Sc. Also a large and provided assortment of Tapestry Volvets, new pattern Oil Clothe from 2s. 6d. to 7s, per yard.

GREAT CARPET DEPOT AND REGULATOR tann Prices.—For prices of English Tapestry, Brus Imparial Three-ply, and English Ingrain Carpest Od Clothe, Euge. Window-Shades, &c., visit the speciess sales rooms of No. 39 Bowery, MIRAN AN Edw. and bocome familiar with great and artraordi speciessa in prices.

Fowlas & Walls, Phrenologists and

Look AT THIS .- Only 4s. per yard for beautiful, all woel, lagrain Carpeting, Eaglish superfine lograin Carpets at 5s. and 5s. 6d., at No. 99 Bewary, Hi RAM ANDERSON'S. Common lagrain Carpets at 2s. and is; Stair Carpet, is. 6d., 2s., 2s. and 4s.; also, English Ta-pestry, Brussels and other Carpets, astonishingly cheap.

No. 94 Bowery .- HYATT is the cheap-GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .- PR-

TERSON & HUMPHERY, No. 379 Breadway, corner of Wist, having purchased largely at the late large and males, will dispose of the same at the following low prix Rich Velvets, 12c.; Tapestries, 2c.; Brussels, 2c.; Throply, 7s. to 8s.; Engrains, 4s. to 6s., and all other go equally low.

rance Company has removed to No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liketty st.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

N. D. MORGAN, Actuary. REMOVAL .- The Manhattan Life Insu-

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co. Flashing, near New-York, offer for sale some rare novel-ties, with their usual assortment of Fruit Trees for the orchand and gardes. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, laws or cometery. Vines for the grapery, and Exotic Plauts for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be ebtained at No. 60 Ceder st., or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants inclosing a pestage stamp. FRUIT TREES .- Another lot of very su-

Bohemian Glass Vases.—The subscrib-

er being desirous of clearing out the balance of his stock, has marked them at such low prices, without reference to cost, that they must sell. George W. Turrie, Importer of European Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, No. 345 Broadway.

(ate No. 4 John st.,) No. 588 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel, (Nible's.)—Wedding, Invitation, Visiting and Business Cards, engraved and printed to suit all tastes; also, for sale, a well selected stock of elegant Wedding Statemery, Cake Boxes, silver Door Plates, Fanoy Goods, &c. N.B.—Initials stamped on paper and cavelopes. STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,

BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA CO., New-York.—The next term will commence on the 8th of May. Object, to prepare the student practically as well as theoretically, in the kind of causes, ex tempore speaking, &c., &c. Diploma of B. of Laws conferred admitting to practice by the charter, a circular, stating particulars, sent by request, directed (postpaid) to That Comic Paper, The Pick, No. 8,

is in the field This Morsing. It contains Caricatures of Bennett, Grealey, Raymond, Lela Montes, and a variety of other illustrations and funny reading matter. For sale at No. 24 Ann-st, and by all the Newspaper Agents and News Beys. Price, 2 cents. CRYING BARIES! CRYING BARIES!-A

farge supply, embracing all sizes of these most curious and interesting Babies, just received at TUTTLE's Emporium of Fancy Goods. Novelties, &c., No. 345 Broadway. Come soon before this lot is exhausted. At this establishment will be found a splendid and immense stock of fancy and useful articles, suitable for presents, to which the attention of the gift-giving public is particularly immited. ELEGANT WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

—Bilver-bordered, and iplan, beautifully engraved, splendid Wedding Envelopes, of the latest styles; fine silver door plates, a great variety of pattern; Consular Notary, and Society seals; heraldric devices of every description, in the first style of the art, on stone and metal Evenopell, Broadway, No. 20, core Dannest. REPUTATION .- WHITNEY'S REPUBLIC for apill, contains a complete Refutation of Bishop Hughes Catholic Chapter in the History of the United States," rom historical proofs. Office No. 100 Nazsau st.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES .- The largest assertment of Pianos in this city is to be found at the ware-reoms of T. Gilbert & Co., No. 333 Broadway, opposite Broadway Bank and Theater, and will be sold at great bar-gams. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are war-ranted to stand my climate. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Second-hand Pianos fer saie cheap. Pianos to let, tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS.

EYR AND EAR. - DR. POWELL, Oculist,

our readers who are sufficied with Rheumatism, Pains, Aches, Strains, Sore Throat, &c.. and wish immediate relief, can get it by using BUSH's MAGEC CREAN LINIMENT, at a cost of only 25 cents. Frincipal Depot No. 325 Greenwich st., corner of Duane, and by other Druggists.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, Canker Cure and Cerate, are sold in this City by M. Ward & Co.. No. 83 Maidenlane; Olcott, McKessen & Robins, No. 187 Maidenlane; Pepfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st; J. Minor & Co., No. 214 Fulton st; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bewery, Resembler, Correr of Graid and Cannen-sts; C. A. Ressmiller, No. 172 Sth-av.; Crombie, corner of Bowery and Houston-st. H. B. Hall, No. 311 Bleecker at; E. H. Payton, No. 556 Greenwich st,; Dr. J. M. Smith, No. 55 Wast Broadway.

THE MAGIC DUST .-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6. ADVENTISING IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—The price for divertising in this paper will henceforth be 30 cents a line

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MOR-ROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Europe sails from this port To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

Congress.-In the Senate, yesterday, a protest against Government aid to Steamship Companies was presented. The remainder of the day was spent, to no purpose of finality, in discussing the new apportionment under the Census of 1850: the contest being whether South Carolina or California or each should have an additional Member of Congress.

In the House the Compromise and never-ending Finality question was taken up, and true to its destiny, kicked up such a fuse and confusion that the telegraph broke down before giving us the finale of the Finality.

LEGISLATURE. - In the Senate the Liquor question was under discussion. The Assembly bill with amendments was taken up, and the clause submitting it to the people finally struck out-10 to 9. The bill was then made the special order for Thursday.

In the Assembly there was no quorum present

and hardly enything was done. The city authorities of Boston tender to the Committee, to receive Kossuth in the city of Boston, the use of Fancuil Hall, should be desire to address

News by the Baltic from Europe on our Sixth Page, on which also will be found News from New-Mexico, and a Washington Letter, &c.

We learn, with great satisfaction, through our correspondent at Constantine. ple, that the brave Gen. PERCEEL has at last been released by the Sultan, and with his wife and family is on his way to the United States. Perezel is one of the foremest among the gallant spirits that the Hungarian war covered with patriotic distinction. He gained the first decisive victory of the struggle, and is the last of the refugees in Turkey to be eet at liberty. What is of more importance, is, that he now earnestly condemns the course of Batthianyi and Szemere in their assaults upon Kossuth. Perczel is not capable of destroying the hopes of his country, either to gratify a shallow vanity, or to secure the return of confiscated estates.

Connecticut Election.

The Whigs of Connecticut fought a noble battle for Temperance, Morality and Thrift in their Election yesterday, and we hope they have carried the State, though the chilly, harsh wind and lowering skies were against them, tending to keep at home the aged and invalid voters, who are nearly all on the right side. (The State, it must he remembered, has been against us for the last two years.)

The severe storm of last evening so impeded communication, especially by Telegraph, that our returns are far less perfect than we had hoped (In fact, some fatality or other has always prevented our receiving as full returns from Connecticut the night of Election since the Telegraph was up as we used to obtain by our own Horse Express in former years.) We have, however, partial returns from six of the eight Counties. They are of various character, but on the whole justify strong hopes that the State is revolutionized, and will have a Whig Government this year and elect a Whig U. S. Senator. The Opposition journals say Roger S. Baldwin is the Whig candidate for the post, and we shall be glad to learn that they tell the truth. - Some of the Township returns have

defied all calculation. Hartford is worse than we had expected, but not worse than faint-hearted friends there predicted. Six months' experience of the workings of the Maine Law will bring her all right. New-HAVEN has done gloriously, astonishing friends and foes. Thanks to Maine Law Democrats (worthy of the name) for her transcendent majority. Middle Town has done quite as well under similar auspices. NEW-LONDON. NORWICH and KILLINGLY have also borne themselves nobly. Stamford has for the second time disgraced herself under the influence of Liquor and local feuds, and even Norwalk tells a story of herself that we would not have believed from the lips of her enemies. Bridgeport has done as well as we expected, but not as well as she ought. Greenwich has borne herself well, though we fear the vote for Seymour as sent us is 100 less than was cast for him. But if the State is only carried, though by the barest majority, we shall be abundantly satisfied.

-We expect nearly full returns for our Evening Edition. Meantime here are all

mat have reached	us:		
FAIR	FIELD CO.		
1852.	Governor.	1851.	40.00
Kendrick,	Seymour, Feeter,	seymeur,	Boyd,
Whig.	Opp. Whig.		F. Soil
Greenwich 327	204328	300	-
Stamford 299	365368	265	
Norwalk 375	307387	262	18
Darien 78 •	67105	66	14
New-Canaan 178	115*155	163	37
Wilton 174	128170	129	1
*We apprehend this	should be 215.	but the fi	gures

are very plain in the dispatch sent us by our friend Byington of Norwalk. The above Towns, with Redding and

Westport, (close and doubtful,) compose the XIIth Senate District, and have chosen Hon. THOMAS B. BUTLER Senator by some 200 ma-

Bridgeport, 16 Opp. majority; last year 120 Opp. Rep. Structure 23 Whig and I Whig Rep.

resentative-gain. Opp. Senator 10th District. Second Dispatch. New-Haven, Monday, April 5, 1852. Hartford has given Seymour (Opp.) for Gov-

Opposition Representatives are returned for Hartford, Manchester, Windsor, Rocky Hill, Glastenbury and Berlin.

ernor about 300 majority.

Whig Representatives-Simsbury, New-Britin and Enfield.

Divided-East Hartford and Wethersfield. We suppose here that the House is Whig, Senate doubtful, and no election of Governor by

the People. The Judge of Probate elected from New-Haven District is Frederick Croswell, (Opp.)

who runs shead of his ticket (same as last year). New-Haven, Monday, April 5-10 P. M.

The results of the election, as far as heard from, in this vicinity, are: New-Haven-2 Whigs elected by 568 majority. The State ticket about the same. The Whig Senator, Gilbert, is elected in this District by 427 majority. Train, (Whig, is elected in the Vth District-The VIth District is uncertain-probably Opp.

New-Haven County .- Of the 24 towns in this county, electing 30 Representatives, the Whigs have 16, Opp. 11, with 3 to hear from, of which 2 are probably Whigs-showing a net Whig gain Nozwich, Monday, April 5, 1852.

Kendrick, (Whig) for Governor, has 304 maj. Latham, (Whig) for Senator, 316 may. Two Whig Representatives by 346 maj Thompson returns two Opposition. Killingly returns two Whigs. Brooklyn returns 1 Whig. Bloomfield returns two Opposition. New-London returns two Whigs.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 5-11 20 P. M. Tenth District .- For Governor, Kendrick Whig) 1,940; Seymour, (Opp.) 2,008. For Senator-Perry, (Whig) 1,788; Judson,

(Opp.) 1,841. Representatives-6 Opp.; 4 Whige-being a Whig gain of 2.

Good for Middletown MIDDLETOWS, Monday, April 5-Evening.
Two Whig Maine Law Representatives elect ed here by about 100 majority.

Temperance Triumphant. MERIDEN, Monday, April 5-Evening. Only one Whig Representative before to-day since Jackson's time, Julius PRATT, Whig,

elected by 37 plurality. E. W. H. Third Dispatch. NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 5, 1852.

Middlesex County .- The two Senators elected are Opp.
Middletown.—Whig, for Governor, 526. Opp.

Chatham.-108 maj. for Seymour, Opp. 172 or Maine Law Representatives. Cromwell.-Kendrick, Whig, for Governor, 80-

Seymour, Opposition, 128. (This town was last year set off from Middletown. Durham .- A gain of two Whigs. Haddam.-Two Opposition Representatives.

East Haddam .- Do. do. Chester.-Kendrick, for Governor, 87. Seymour, 121. No returns of Representatives. Saybrook .- Two Whig Representatives (one Westbrook .- One Whig.

Portland .- One Opposition.

Killingworth-1 Opposition. Middletown-Gives 100 Whig plurality on the Representative ticket.

Meridan-Gives 37 Whig plurality on the Representative ticket. There can be no reasonable doubt that the

Whigs have the House by a large majority. All else is uncertain. The storm has prevented our getting full re'

turns. No communication can be had with Hartford.

Nothing heard from Litchfield County, except Plymouth, which elects a Whig.

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

Whig and Maine Law.	Opposition.
Greenwich	2 Bridgeport
Norwalk	
Darien	1 Berlin
Stamford	1 Glastenbury
Stratford (gain)	
Enfield	2 Rocky Hill
East Hartford	1 East Hartford (gain). 1
Wethersfield	
New Britain (1 gain).	
Simsbury	A CH C 3 / 3
	1 Thompson
Wilton	2 Bloomfield
New-Haven	
Norwich	
Killingly (gain)	
Brooklyn (gain)	
New-London (gain)	2 Windsor
	1 Suffield
Middletown (gain)	2 Hartland
· The above list	shows a net Whig gain o
fee Representatives,	and other gains are reported
	thes. The last House had

two to four Opp. majority, according to circum stances. 1952. GOVERNOR. Whig. Opp.
New-Haven. .568 maj. - 300 Hartford.... - " Norwich 304 " Bridgeport ... - "
Middletown .. 100 "

The last Senate consisted of twelve Whigs to nine Opposition. The Whigs have pretty certainly lost one in Hartford Co. (Ist Dist.) but have (we hope) gained one in New-London Co. and one in Fairfield Co. and not improbably one each in Windham and Middlesex Counties. We may have lost one in Litchfield, where we had all three last year. We do not think the Senate can be otherwise than Whig and Maine Law.

Meriden 37

P. S .- Further returns cay both Middlesex Senators against us, as usual.

Memoranda .- Fuller returns from three four towns show that the other Whig candidates generally run better than the Governor. In Stamford, Kendrick is the lowest man on the Whig ticket; the other State candidates ranging from 304 to 308 (Kendrick 299;) while the Whig Senator has 316, and the two Representatives 354 and 341 to 343 and 341 for the Opposition candidates. In Norwalk, the Whig ticket is a little ahead of the Governor; the Senator 27 ahead; in New-Canaan 23 ahead.

Light Wanted.

The cause of justice and the character of the City demand that the circumstances attending the arrest of Horace Preston be investigated. James Martin, of the VIth Ward Police, is charged with having seized the unfortunate man on a false accusation of larceny, and, as it would seem, without any legal authority whatever. At least, Preston, himself, knew of no warrant for his arrest and Mr. Culver, his counsel, could not ascertain that he was immured in the cells of the VIth Ward Prison by virtue of any legal commitment. And as if to confess the whole, Martin carefully kept away from testifying before the Commissioner; his deeds had apparently been of a nature to seek obscurity.

These facts, we say, demand investigation. It is of no consequence to the question that Preston was finally sent off as a slave. That does not make it any the less an outrage for Martin to arrest him without warrant or on a false charge, and shut him up in prison. If this police officer had a right to seize this man in that way, he has the same right to seize any other person and subject him to the same treatment. No colored man, at least, is secure against the assaults of ruffans and kidnappers, and there is no law but that of violence, if such an act as this be allowed to pass unquestioned of justice. It is the duty of the Mayer, and of the Chief of Police, to inquire into the case and see that the offender or offenders, whoever he or they may prove to be, suffer rigorous panishment. It is essential to the public respect and confidence toward the entire police organization, that this stigma be wiped away from it.

Let the slave-catcher enjoy all legal rights and immunities in the presecution of his business. Let the tools he finds to serve him in this community, the Busteeds, the Martins, and whoever else is fitted by nature for the office, enjoy, if they can, such esteem as public opinion awards to the trade in which their genius finds a sphere. But let neither him nor them be allowed to everstep the privileges given by the law. Let them be made to understand that the statutes of Alabama or Carolina have no force on the free soil of New-York, and that no man shall here be suffered to kid. nap another man,-even though that man be a fugitive slave, -- and go unpunished.

The Democratic Review. This has lately become the most piquant

periodical of the day. Its crusade against 'Old Fogyism,' commenced with its new volume and new management in January last, have caused its successive issues since to be looked for with lively expectation. The late attack upon it by Mr. Breckenridge of Ky. (in behalf of the 'Fogy' Gen. Butler) must have given a great impetus to its fame and circulation; and we regret that its monthly issues have been allowed to fall so far in arrear that its March No. has only just been laid on our table. But the richness of its contents atone for the delay of its appearance. The principal paper in this number is entitled

Congress, the Presidency and The Review, in which the war against Old Fogyism in behalf of 'Young America' is prosecuted with un-abated if not increased spirit. The new Editors assert that their predecessors have had a habit of taking pay for Portraits and Biographies of distinguished Democrats aspiring to the Presidential Chair, admisting any thing and any body

providing the requisite consideration were only duly paid. Pursuing this confession, they say:

providing the requisite consideration were only duly paid. Pursuing this confession, they say:

"We actually met poor Governor Marcy, spavined, wind blown, strained, ring-boned, and with a huge gray spet still score on his fank, just at the very gate as we came in, and, merely out of respect for his family and his friends, we advised him to go homs to rural pasture, to preserve his equies attributes a little longer, and not to make an ase of himself—and he very good humoredly did so for a season, but only to deceive us. Just fancy Governor Marcy, whose antecedents are so pure, and so unquestionable, and so straight forward—Governor Marcy, who, having accepted the office of Mexican Commissioner under the Tyler administration, admitted the most questionable and ridiculous claims, and subsequently, under the last commission, expended the year 1851 at Washington, asting as chief adviser, attorney, and wire-puller in the prosecution of these very claims against our Government—Governor Marcy, who forced himself, by intrigue, into the Polk Cabinet, for the pre-determined purpose of driving Silas Wright and his friends so far north as to break them down nationally, and thereby secure the Presidential nomination in 1845, to Gen. Cass. and who, after absolutely killing the great man of New-York, and after the defeat of Gen. Cass, goes over to the Baraburners, and attempts to form a coalition with them for his own personal aggrandizement, aiming also at the demolition of his rivals, Dickinson and Dir. There is not a Democrat in the State so stupid as not to be conscious that the intrigues of Marcy for the last two years have prevented a cordial retuined that two years have prevented a cordial retuined that two years have prevented a cordial retuined that the would greatly prefer Joha Van Buren, and so say we. A few old fory Baraburners are now hard at work at the pullites, hoisting his Governor-ship—but with a devilish look, meaning that they will get him just high enough to be certain of breaking his neck in the fall. Go

Editors' severest reprehensions-they contending that light wines are wholesome and commendable. On the abstract principle involved,

mendable. On the abstract principle involved, they thus boldly speculate:

"And what is freedom? The only definition which does not define away all meaning is, that it is the absence of restraint. The right to make laws results solely from necessity. 'The best Government is that which governs least' And, since even the most arbitrary rulers usually permit all such actions as they conceive to be right, we aver that the only criterion for knowing how far a government is free, is the extent to which bad actions are allowed, and that civil liberty may be termed the Constitutional right to do wrong. What is the freedom of the press but the power to publish wicked and persicious doctrines!—or the freedom of speech but the power to follow a false worship—freedom of locomotion, but the power to go to the wrong places—freedom of occupation, but the power to choose the wrong trade? And yet the proposition remainstrue, that the right to do wrong in all these, and as many other respects as possible, is the examinal condition of all true development, real happiness, and healthful progress."

-This is what we call 'taking the bull by the horns,' The 'right to de wrong' is the real issue involved, and those who wish persistently and habitually to do wrong, and make their living thereby, ought to oppose the Maine Law. We only object that a single class of wrong-doers are allowed the benefit of this liberal doctrine while seducers, keepers of gambling houses, dens of infamy, &c. &c. are denied it. If the Anti-Maine-Law men will make the broad issue plainly required by their principles, and demand the repeal of all legal penalties denounced against pandering to popular vices, we shall have a fight worth engaging in. Why not?

-We close our extracts with the following

— We close our extracts with the following spicy Editorial correspondence:

CLARKSVILLE, March 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I am so much dissatisfied with the course taken in the January and February numbers of The Democratic Review, that I am unwilling longer to be considered one of its patrons. You will please therefore discontinue it. Should there be any balance in your books against me, you will please forward the account for pay. I presume, however, there is none. I am, respectfully,

Your ob'ds serve, C. Johnson.

To D. W. Holly, Publisher Democratic Review, N. Y.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON—Sir: Your letter of 15th inst. is received.

Hon. Cava Johnson—Sir: Your letter of 15th Instits received.

I am directed to say that The Review recognizes no one as its "patron." It is conducted on the principles and to suit the tastes and requirements of the Democratic party of the nation. It decidedly opposes a general "restoration," therefore we are not surprised at your being displeased.

We find that The Review has been patronizing you for years; your bill is \$8, which we will be glad to receive by return mail.

Yours respectfully.

D. W. Holly, Publisher.

Democratic Review Office, March 29, 1852.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

Mr. Commissioner Morton makes his apology in a card through the columns of The Herald. That our readers may see what he has to say for himself, we insert this statement unasked. It is

himself, we insert this statement unasked. It is as follows:

"A Card.—I deem it a duty I owe to myself, as well as the public, to reply to the statement under the signatures of Mesers Culver and Jay, in The Evening Post of Saturday evening.

"It was on Theraday, and not on Friday, that the attorney for the claimant declared his case closed, and I then asked Mesers Culver and Jay if they were prepared to proceed with their testimony—Mr. Culver having stated, in the moraing, that he had three witnesses in attendance, and I then offered to sit until ten that evening. The counsel remarked that we had been in session over six hours, and they would prefer going on with their testimony the following moraing. Mr. Jay inquired of the counsel for the claimant, if he had any more testimony, and was answered that none but rebutting testimony would be admitted. The case was then adjourned until Friday morning, when the counsel for the fugitive were to produce their testimony.

"At the opening of the Court on Friday, the counsel, Mesers. Jay and Emmett, (Mr. Culver not being present.) had no winessees in attendance; and subpense were issued to the Marshal to summen two witnesses—Marsin and another person.

"The counsel for the fugitive had called Mr. Busteed to the stand, and had examined him at considerable length, when (the Marshal not being able to summon the witnesses) Mr. Jay argued the case on the part of the claimant; and Mr. Jay, after going to the library to obtain the books cited by the opposite counsel, closed his argument in reply, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until the following morning.

"All the papers that I have seen, in which the

morning.

"All the papers that I have seen, in which the proceedings were reported, stated that the testimony was closed—and that certainly was the understanding of the counsel for the claimant, as well as myself.

"That it was a more result. ing of the counsel for the claimant, as well as myself.

"That it was a mere pretext for vexatious delay, and that they had no testimony to offer, I infer from the fact that after the decision was announced. Mr. Emmet, the associate counsel with Mr. Jay, stated is my office, in the presence of another gentleman, that it would have been better to have made the offer to pe mit them to have gone on, as they had no unitarist to produce and it would not have occupied over half an hour, and would have been more satisfactory to all concerned.

"It is worthy of remark, that the most important statements in the Card telate to occurrences that took place when Mr. Culver was not present, and as to the correctness of which he undertakes to wouch for in terms as positive as if he were speaking from personal knowledge. Mr. Culver certifies that the attorney for the claimant declared his case closed, 'd.c.

that the attorney for the claimant accessed, acc.

"Mr. Culver was present on Thursday, and not on Friday—if his certificate is correct as to the case on the part of the claimant being closed in his presence, it must have been on Thursday.

"The decision of the Commissioner was based selely on the testimony of Wm. D. Reese. And the affidavit of the attorney and all confessions of the fugitive were wholly excluded and disregarded, as by reference to the decision will be apparent.

"Grongs W. Monrow."

Nothing more is necessary to condemn the Commissioner than the assertions of this very apology, admitting them all to be true. He infers" that when the defendant's counsel offered testimony to establish his freedom on Saturday morning, their purpose was merely to cause vexatious delay. They were lying to waste time, according to the Commissioner. But what right had he to decide upon such an inference, without seeing if they might not have some testimony such as they professed to have

Would it not have been better, a thousand times better to delay an hour, a day even, in hearing such testimony, than to risk sending a free man into slavery! Apparently not, according to Mr. Morton. In his view freedom, especially of 'niggers,' is of no consequence. The law is made for the exclusive benefit of slave-owners and if a freeman is now and then kidnapped and doomed to bondage, what matter? The owners get the profit of it, and the 'niggers' are after all better off.

But if the Commissioner condemns himself on his own showing, his case is in no wise mended by the following card which his state-ment has drawn forth from Mr. RICHARD S. EMMET, the counsel spoken of by Mr.

S. Emmer, the counsel spoken of by Mr. Morton:

"Card.—A card from Mr. Commissioner Morton, on the subject of this case, intended as an answer to the card of Messrs. Cuiver and Jay, appears in The Heraid of this morning. As my name is mentioned in connection with the case, I desire to state my recollection of what occurred.

"The first knowledge I had of the case, was from the Friday morning papers, and, as a spectator, I stepped into the room where the proceedings were going on. I there found Mr. Jay, who informed me that his associate counsel, Mr. Cuiver, was engaged in arother court, which left him as the only counsel for the fugitive. All my sympathies being with him, I readily volunteered to remain with him, although knowing nothing of the facts, I did not intend to take any active part in the case.

"After Mr. Busteed had left the stand, Mr. Jay, upon consultation, moved the discharge of the figuritive, on the ground of the insufficiency of the claimant's proof. This motion was argued at length. And Mr. Jay expressly stated that in case the mation was denied he would be ready to produce with nesses. There was no objection to this by either the Commissioner or the claimant's counsel, and when the adjournment was had, I considered that it was perfectly understood by all parties that the fugitive would be at liberty to call witnesses if the motion were decided against him, and I need not say that I was autonished and indignant at the summary disposition of the case, in the face of an offer up produce relevant testimony. After the decision, professional business required my attendance before Mr. Morton, and the conversation turned upon the recent proceedings. I was earnest in my denunciation of what I considered the unjust execution of an unjust law. Mr. Morton justified himself by saying, that he believed that the effect of opening the case would have been to detain him for days or weeks.

the case would have been to detain him for days or weeks.

"I said that I did not know whether the fugitive had any witnesses, and insisted that it was the duty of the Commissioner to entertain the offer of proof, and that it probably would not have taken half an hour to dispose of it. This was the substance of our conversation. I certainly never did assert positively, as Mr. Morton's card would intimate, that the fugitive had no witnesses. I had not been in consultation with Mr. Jay or Mr. Culver, and had not been apprised of the nature of the defense. I have since learned that there were witnesses in attendance.

attendance.

"I would have no objection to the publication of our conversation as it actually occurred, although I did suppose it to be a private one, but I do object to the impression going abroad, that I in any way approved of the Commissioner's course, or of his decision.

"Nete-Yerk, April 5, 1852. -This seems to let some light in upon Mr

Morten's administration of justice. He was haunted by the fear lest the case should take too long. That would be a losing business for him, considering that at any rate he could earn but \$10 by trying it. So he wasted no time in listening to the defendant's witnesses, but cut the proceedings short, and made the trial what Congress intended it should be, a summary pro-

-We suggest to Mr. Morton that he might have made it still more summary by declining to hear any witnesses at all, and giving the claimant his certificate as soon as the man was grabbed. This would have been no more disgraceful than the course actually taken, while it would have saved a "vexatious delay" of above two days, in which the Commissioner might have made a good deal of money in the practice of his more usual profession.

The fate of this famous edifice, in which

all the nations who exhibited may be supposed o maintain some interest, is now agitating the London mind. Lord John Manners, the new Commissioner of Woods and Forests, is like to inaugurate his official career in a most unpopuor manner, by not interfering with the projec of taking the Palace down. For if we may judge from the tener of communications addressed to the liberal journals, the interest in the maintenance of the building on its present site is essentially a popular interest. One ardent correspondent of The Daily News declares, "It seems as if anything which the people loved, the higher classes hated," and Mr. W. Blanchard imperial petition to the Queen, praying for the retention of the Palace, and calls upon the country to sign it.

The Committee appointed by the Lord of the Treasury have reported in an unsatisfactory manner, suggesting several things which might be done, but decidedly favoring none. If it is retained, they say, it is best to make it an orna mental Conservatory, according to Sir Joseph Parton's plan. The report further says that the expense of converting the present edifice into a proper Conservatory would cost £200,000, and that Sir Joseph declared he could erect a better and handsomer building for that purpose, at a cost of £150,000. But the report misrepre sents Sir Joseph's testimony before the Committee to a degree which brings him out in an in-

dignant letter to The Times, in which he says: "Inever would have recommended the converging of the Palace into a winter garden, if I had not felt convinced that it was for the public advantage, even in an economical point of view. Though, in my opinion, the cost of a new building on the same scale as the present might be somewhat reduced, and its plan considerably improved, the mere expense of adapting what we have got to the purposes of a winter garden bears no reasonable proportion to that of erecting and fitting up an edifice of the kind and size de novo."

-Which is a flat contradiction of the state ment of the Committee in regard to his remarks. Sir Joseph concludes his letter by saying that the misrepresentation of his testimony tends to blind the eyes of the public to the foolish piece of modern Vandalism which the Report of the Commission sanctions."

The subject will come up in Parliament, upon a metion of Mr. Heywood, and without doubt strong popular movement will be made to retain the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, as 2 winter garden, on the most gigantic scale. The expense of this arrangement would be about £92,000, of which £66,000 is the price of the building, and £26,000 are estimated as the cost of thorough repairs.

There is yet another question involved in the discussion, and that is the disposition of the guarantee fund collected before the Exhibition opened. That money was subscribed for a definite purpose, but, by the great success of the enterprise, it was not required for that purpose.—
In this juncture The Daily News contends that, although the individual subscribers may not demand their money to be returned, yet that they ought to have a vote in the appropriation, and that their votes should aim at the return o the subscriptions to the various localities in which they were raised for the purpose of assist ing libraries, scientific institutions, &c.

The natural feeling in view of the whole met. ter seems to be this, that an edifice so new in its character-se unique in its purpose-in itself the monument of a great historical event and an acknowledged ornament of the city in which it stands—should neither be removed nordestroyed, but retained as a recort of public health and pleasure, which the contractors agree to keep in repair for an annual sum of £5,000.